MORNING EDITION-WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1856.

## NEWS FROM EUROPE.

rrival of the Barcelone at New York, the Canadian at Quebec, and the Niagara at Halifax.

MPORTANT FROM ENGLAND.

Resumption of Megotiations with the United States.

NTERESTING DEBATE IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT

the English Ministry Sustained on the Enlist-

APOLEON CHECKED BY THE CORPS LEGISLATIF

The Count of Paris in the Political Arena. HE HARVEST IN FRANCE AND ENGLAND

DECLINE IN BREADSTUFFS.

DVANCE IN COTTON

Consols, 95 3-8 a 95 3-4,

The French screw steamship Barcelona, Captain Morin.

rived at this port yesterday, from Havre, whence she ed on the 29th ult. She was detained sixty hours by ense fog, and has been on the coast since Friday last

at ten minutes before six o'clock yesterday morning m Liverpool, whence she sailed on Wednesday noon he intelligence is four days later than that received

he Cunard steamship Niagara arrived out at Liverpool the 29th June. he steamship Indian, from Quebec, arrived at Liveror the 2d inst.

dissipated all fears of a scarcity.

oth a conference of the three Protectorate Powers will held in London, to settle the affairs of Greece.

THE MINISTRY SUSTAINED.

er, of Birmingham, appealed to Mr. Moore to

the British agents had violated equally the law of the

r. Philippore supported the government.

temn the government, after they had stopped the enent, even on British ground, rather than give offence the House divided on a motion for adjournment.

J. Watsu said that by not dismissing Mr. Dallas the a government confessed that they had done wrong, their defence rested upon special pleading.

resumed by Mr. Miliner Girson, who complained that Clarendon's conduct was insulting towards the ed States, and the people of America should be made to that the British people did not support their Minis

ure, although there were points in Lord Clarendon's loct that no one sculd defend.

Pracock supported the motion for censure Spoonen would express no opinion.

States had been conciliated. The most blameable in the matter was, he said, the concealment obtowards the United States government, and for ord Clarendon and Mr. Crampton were equally to

it the United States government ought to have ar J. PARINGTON culogised Mr. Gladstone, and said the dare not shrink from the discussion, in this, a cri-

no ordinary magnitude.

d Palmemoron replied at some length, defending his act and denying that deception had been practised dathe United States, or that their laws had been

se then divided on motion for censure, and the

following is a synopsis of the latest news, from ers brought by the Barcelone.

fearing of June 29 says:—The un occurred at the last levee of Queen much attention in Paris, and is cot of every opinion. The democrati itself on the subject:—

equality can exist is all apheres, and that no differents between an aristocrat and a democrat, when its bred.

All bred.

All pronunces itself as follows—
extrainly no great veneration for costumes, no act pronounces itself as follows—
extrainly no great veneration for costumes, no solve for wigs and stiver buckies, but we cannot ming these American citizens the they over them.

I reflictile. If the austere desocrat who has been of this scene experienced so intense a court dress, why did he present himself Queen? If he had the weakness, which common to many democrats, of going to court in the list of presentations, why could he not if like exerybody cleaf? It would be very unfortune to be a good read, in our opinion, democrate pride is equally pitful as aristocratic vanity. It, would, however, the American Minister has recognised that his conat of his countrymen was wanting in propriety, for each that he has presented his excuses.

\*\*\*milée Nationale follows in the same strain, but natine our extracts to the above. By the vast I americans this unpleasant circumstance will deplored, and the Prench journals are unjust g upon the whole nation the responsibility of unnitted by one individual.

I despatch of June 27; says.—M. de Recosura a evening at Valladolid. Tranquillity has been hed. The government has declared that it will necessary severity. The day for the prorohec Cortes has not yet been fixed on.

\*\*It's Messenger of Jene 28 contains the following a:—The Legislative body met yesterday, M. one of the Vice Presidents, in too chair. M. E. Veres and Viscent Alastole Lomercier obmission to print the observations which they mission to print the observations which they

for its object to inscribe a sum of 600,000fr. rente in favor of the Buchess of Saxe Coburg Gotha, and of the heirs of the Queen of the Belgians and of the Duchess of Wurtemberg. Also M. de Volze, a report on the bill relative to the concession of railways to cennect Grenoble with Lyons and Valence. The drainage bill was brought forward for consideration, and after observations from M. Levavasseur, Baron Laugier de Chartouse M. Choque, M. Rigaud, M. Girou de Buzareingues, M. Desmolles, M. Delapaime, M. Favart, Count de Bryas, M. Roques-Salvaza and M. Millet, the discussion was adjourned to the next day.

The Senate sat yesterday, the chair being occupied by President Troplong. Mgr. de Mazenod. Bishop of Marseilles, who has been recently named Senator, took the oath and his seat.

M. Lefebvre Duruffé read a report on the bill relative to the duties on French celonial sugar. The bill was immediately taken into consideration, and the Senate declared that it saw no reason to oppose the promulgation of the measure.

M. Dumas read a report on the preservation and ar-

clared that it saw no reason to oppose the promulgation of the measure.

M. Dumas read a report on the preservation and arrangement of the mineral springs in France.

The Emperor yesterday received the reply from the Emperor of Brazii to the notification of the birth of the Prince Imperial; also a letter of congratulation addressed to his Majesty by the President of the republic of Yonezuela on the same event.

Letters received yesterday state that the new Dutch Cabinet had already met with an electoral check at the Hague. After the half elections the ballots remained open in several of the elections the ballots remained open in several of the electoral colleges, and among others in that of the royal residence. These ballots have just taken place, and the electors of the Hague have named as member of the Second Chamber of the States General, M. Gevers Desnoot, in the room of M. Groen Van Prinsteren, his opponent. The defeated candidate is the chief of the ultra Protestant party, and was warmly supported by the new Cabinet.

The widow of Marshal St. Arnaud and Lady Raglan assed through Epinal, a few days ago, on their way to Plombières

Prince Charles Bonaparte arrived at Antwerp on Wednesday, and immediately visited the Zoological Gardens.

King Otho, of Greece, arrived at Vienna on the even-

nesday, and immediately visited the Zoological Gardens.

King Otho, of Greece, arrived at Vienna on the evening of the 25th, and alighted at the palace of the Archduke Albert, where a brilliant reception was given him.

The Emperor came yesterday about one o'clock to the palace of the Tuileries, and returned to St. Cloud to dinner. His Majesty, accompanied by the Prince Regent of Baden and a brilliant suite, went on Wednesday to the Fort of Mont Valerien, and reviewed the foot chasseurs of the Imperial Guard. The Emperor distributed on the occasion several crosses of the Legion of Hoaor and military medals.

Prince Jerome went the day before yesterday from his chateau of Villegenis to St. Cloud to visit the Emperor, the Empress, and the Prince Imperial. After the visit he presented to their Majesties Count Mortier, his recently appointed first Chamberlain.

The Prince Regent of Baden, whose excursion to Fontainebleau has been already mentioned, only devoted one day to visiting the palace and the beautiful grounds in its vicinity. The Prince returned to St. Cloud the same evening.

The Cardinal Legate will take his departure from Paris

vening.

The Cardinal Legate will take his departure from Paris for Rome, it is believed, on Tuesday next.

M. d'Ocknovroski, Lieut Colonel of Engineers in the Russian service, Aide-de-Camp of General Tchefikim, recently appointed Minister of Public Works in place of Count Kleinmichel, has just arrived in Paris. He is charged with the mission of studying the French system of railways.

Emperor in a peem by Mery. This lottery, which is to be called the "Loterie Napoleon," will, it is thought, be authorised.

The Messager du Midi contains the foilowing letter, atdressed to it from Cette:—A question which affects the whole French shipping interest is, it is said, about to be brought before the supreme decision of the Emperor. It is to affirm whether the French flag is to be deprived in Spain of the advantages enjoyed by the Spanish flag in France. This question affects particularly this port. The Spanish steamer Neva, which ran between Cette, Marseilles and Spain, was lost in January last, and the owners, part French and part Spanish, replaced it by a French steamer. But on its first trip this vessel was refused permission to ship cargo from one Spanish port to another, so that in order to ensure the communications between Cette and Spain it will be necessary to have the French vessel naturalized Spanish, to obtain the protection which is granted alone to the Spanish flag. Meanwhile, the service between Cette, Spain and Oran has been suspended until the rights of the French flag in Spain have been decided on.

The Minister of War of France has just addressed a circular to the generals commanding military divisions and sub-divisions, colonels and commandants of gendarinery, and other military functionaries, requesting them to make known in their respective districts, that old soldiers, liberated from the service within leas than twelve months, are at liberty to contract voluntary re-engagements, either in the army or gendarmery, provided they meet all the other conditions required as to health, &c. The same facility is given to those who have served in the same period.

Advices from Vienna, in the Augsburg Gazette, say:—Nothing is positively known as to the propositions and resolutions of the conferences of the bishops, but we hear on good authority that at one of the last meetings of the Synod it was proposed to declare the Universities of Vienna and Frague strictly Roman Catholic, to demand fro

there is no foundation whatever in the rumor of a n having been sent by the French government to that Turin, declaring the inexpediency of promoting reform

to 19fr.
HALF-PART THREE.—The market continued firm to the

| HAIP-rail | HAIP

establishments, and offers them land between Espatoria and the Alma, whitst it gives establishments in the interior of Russia to the lartars who will not emigrate into Turkey.

A French company has just established a line of steamers, to run between Odessa and Galatz, and we never the control of these boats, Le Lyonnais, left Galatz on the 4th for Odessa, with goods and passengers, and returned on the 10th. The passengers had great difficulty in obtaining permission to land at Odessa, as they had not provided themselves with Russian passports.

\*\*Yes's Gasede of Berlin, under date of Vienna, June 23, mays.—The question of the form of government which the Principalities will receive for the future, is one of the principal subjects of discussion. We are informed that the question has been mooted at the conferences which have Intely taken place at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and it is said that a constitutional form of government has been decided on. It is said that Prince Govtschakoff zealously pleaded in favor of this plan, and stated that, in fact, the Pricipalities had enjoyed that form of government for the last twenty-five years, and were indebted to Russia for it. It may be remarked that it is not the Western Powers who opposed the maintenance of a constitutional form of government, and that England, in particular, strongly supported it.

proclaim the state of siege. A letter says that two commissioners, one nominated by the government, the other by the Credit Mobilier Company, had been sent to Irun to receive 47,000,000 reals, transmitted from France to pay for the 3 per cent stock lately adjudicated to M. Pereire. Affairs in Parma were becoming worse, and insurrec-was feared. The cierical journals of Turin say that France has addressed a note to Sardinia, counselling mod cration

## THE NEWS BY THE NIAGARA

HALIPAX, July 15, 1856. The steamship Niagara, Capt. Leitch, from Liverpool at noon on Saturday the 5th inst., arrived here at 7:30

She brings in specie £2,330 sterling.

The Niagara left here at 9 P. M. for Boston, where the will be due about 8 o'clock on Thursday morn

The steamship Fulton sailed from Southampton for New York on the evening of the 2d inst. The London papers contain the following imports

paragraph:with a view to a settlement of existing differences, were resumed on Monday the 30th, under circumstances which justify the belief that matters are already in a fair train towards an amicable adjustment of the points at

### GREAT BRITAIN.

It is believed that Parliament will be prorogued on the 31st inst., and that no further party motions will be made

The following is the only reference which has been made to America, since the sailing of the steamship Fulton:

Mr. Bahllik asked Lord Palmerston whether Mr. Dallas, as United States representative to her Majesty's government, had full powers to settle the Central American dispute, or whether he had any other powers than those of his predecessor, Mr. Buchanan,
Lord Palmerstons said it was understood that Mr. Dallas had full power to discuss with her Majesty's government the Central American question. Mr. Buchanan had no instructions whatever to enter on this subject.

A bill has been introduced by the government into the House of Commons to permit distillation from rice.

House of Commons to permit distillation from rice.

The Sunday music controversy continued to expand Sir Colin Campbell had been entertained by the city of

The Queen and the people of London are to give the suards from the Crimea a public reception.

Dyce Sombre's celebrated will in favor of the East India

the St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad, has been issued. It was reported that Percy Doyle, British Minister at

Professor Mahan, the gentleman refused admittance o the Queen's levee, writes to the papers that he took

every precaution respecting his costume.

The Directors of the Bank of England, at their reckly meeting on Thurslay, the 3d instant, did not alter the rate of discount. The general impression thought that they would be reduced on the fellowing Thursday, or not later than the week after. The direct

silver for the East, and the shipments of gold to the Con-tinent increase, with augmented inquiry for export. another fertnight of the same would secure the farme

There has been an increased demand for American securities since the political aspect of affairs between England and the United States had changed.

Tonnage was in better demand for the Archangel, Australian, Indian and the Panube and Black Sea trades.

The potato crop will fall short, in consequence of t

State for Foreign Affairs, and will be raised to the peeras by his present title. Sir W. Williams, of Kars, will su ceed him as representative in Parliament of Calpe.

santness existed between the courts of France and Ru was delayed in consequence. As Morny was about ready to embark the difference is probably arranged.

The report of the Committee of the Corps Legislatif re-fusing to accord to the Emperor the power of granting and is considered the severest check Napoleo has yet met from his government. granting pensions to the Orleans princesses was voted manimously, although Count Montalembert wrote indignantly refuses the money. The juvenile Count of Paris has written a letter to M. Roger, repudiating the fusion, and saying that himself, his mother and brother do not recognise the interference of the other members of the Orleans family, and that he reserves himself for the future. The letter has made considerable sensation in the Orieanist circles, and the Orieans princes have written angry letters respecting the juvenile's inter-ference. At the close of the Legislative session on the prohibitory customs duties is deferred until the next ses-

toms duties into laws is also postponed.

The Emperor had arrived at Plombieres

The projected meeting between the Emperors of Austria and France is confirmed. The Frankfort Journal says positively that the meeting will take place at Maun m about the end of July. The Emperor of France will reside at the Ducal palace, and the Emperor of Austria Saxony and the Dukes of Hesse-Baden and Nassau will also assist. Another account says they will meet at the

New docks for a steam pavy are to be built at Brest. Accounts of the weather and the crops throughout the country, even in the lately inundated districts, are favorable. Harvesting had commenced. In the south the vineyards also look

The papers give accounts of the recent riots at Badajos, Vailadolid and other cities. They seem to have been of serious magnitude and of an insurrectionary characte The high price of food was the ostensible cause of the riots, but the people really were excited by political the personers shot. The rioters set fire to the cora stores and to the growing crops. Tranquality was finally restored, when the government announced that the crops presented a good prospect and that there was ample sup It was announced that a second squadron of ships-of

war, with troops for disembarkation in Mexic, was ready to sail from Havana should Mexico refuse to satisfy The Cortes were prorogued on the 1st inst.

## GERMANY.

The ministerial journal, the Zeit, publishes the customs proposition submitted by Prussia to the Zeilverein. It proposes that broadstuffs, wheat, beans, peas, lentiles, millet and vetches shall be admitted at a duty of two pence half penny per Prussian bushel, and rye, barley, onts and buckwheat at 3s. 6d., with the provision that the Zollverein shall renounce the demand for the free entry of rye, when it shall attain the price of two dollars and a half to four dollars the Prussian bushel.

A general meeting of tobacco manufacturers from all

parts of the Zolverein had assembled at Hanover. The object of their conference was to ward off the menaced increase of imported and indigenous tobacco, specially pressed by Bavaria and some other States.

The weather had at last become fine, it was learned

a stolls had been parchased in England for Portu-

resps had already suffered from too much rain.

## RUSSIA.

An imperial ukase orders the issue of twelve million Immense preparations are making at Moscow for the

An Italian paper publishes a telegraphic report that Mr. Dallas and all his suite, attired in frock coats, dema.

ded admission into the presence of the Queen of England,

and that being refused, they went away in a flaming pas-

PRUSSIA.

The King and Queen were at the Baths of Marienbad.

The harvest throughout Prussia will be rather above

DENMARK

Correspondence states that Denmark has fears of re-newed troubles in Schleswig Moistein, and is taking mili-tary precautions to prevent them. Austria and Prussia

are preparing proposals on the subject, to lay before the

SWEDEN.

Sweden has officially confirmed the fact that she ad heres to the declaration of maritime law laid down by

than below the average.

the Congress of Paris.

The Emperor continues his severity against defaults and contrabandists. Letters say that the government seems inclined to modify its customs tariff, particularly as regards its raw produce employed by foreign manufac

### GREECE.

King Otho is in Vienna. It is rumored that a Diplomitic Couference will be held in London on the succession to the throne of Greece. Austria and Prussia, althonot protecting Powers, will be represented. The Cour of Flanders is mentioned as being likely to be nominate on King Otho's death.

THE EAST. Letters from the Crimea to June 4, mention nothing but

ger was dead. ly, topographical difficulties completely neutralizing the intention of the treaty. All Pacha during his stay at Vienna, succeeded in settling that the Danubian principalitties should remain separated.

## THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Cape of Good Hope advices to April 24 bring unfavora ble accounts respecting the tranquility of the frontier Another Caffre war seemed imminent.

### NEW ZEALAND.

New Zealand dates to May 3 had been received by the ship London, and the new settlements were progressing

# Commercial Intelligence LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The London money market had undergone no change Consols for money closed at 95% a 95%, ex dividend The bullion in the Bank of England had increase

Messrs. Bell & Co. report American securities firm generally higher, with a large business doing, at the fol

of	1011110
OI.	United States sixes, bonds of '68, and stocks of '67-'68
be	Pennsylvania fives
	Pennsylvania sterlings
rs	Maryland fives, bonds
554	Massachusa tis fives
e-	
200	
8-	Alabama sterlings
229	California sevens 80 a 82
	Kentucky sixes
	South Carolina (Barings)94 a 96
- 4	South Carolina (Palmers) 87 a 89
ie l	Tennessee bonds 86 a 88
~	Virginia sixes 82 a 84
	Boston City fives 821/4 a 831/4
10	Pittsburg sixes 65 & 67
ze	St. Louis sixes
2500	Illinois Central sevens
C-	Illinois sixes 77 & 79
-	Illinois freelands
	New York Central sevens 94 a 94%
- 17	New York sixes 80 a 82
	Eric Railroad first mortgage 98 a 100
	Erie Railroad third mortgage 871/4 a 881/4
	Frie Railroad convertibles 79 a 81
600	Frie Railroad fund

The Brokers' Circular reports that the advices from New York by the Nisgara, on the 29th June, had a favorable influence upon the cotton market, and prices ad vanced from one-sixteenth to one eighth-the greates vanced from one-sixteenth to one-eighth—the greatest advance being upon the lower qualities. The sales of the week foot up about 82,000 bales, of which speculators took 15,000 and exporters 13,000. The whole stock of cotion in port was estimated at 699,000 bales, of which about 576,000 was American. The sales to-day (Friday) were 7,000 bales, including 2,000 taxen by speculators and exporters. The followed are the authorized quotations:—New Orleans fair, 7d.; middling, 6 5-16; Mobile fair, 6%; middling, 6%; middling, 6 3-16; ordinary to good, 4% a 5%. The market closed quietly.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUPPS MARKET. In breadstuffs a duli tone had prevailed, and all criptions were a shade lower. Wheat had declined 21. per bushel on the week; flour, 1s. per bbl., chiefly on the lower grades; corn, ls. per quarter. Messrs. the lower grades; corb, 18. per quarter. Resers. Inch. ardson, Spence & Co. quote as follows:—Rod wheat. 9s. 6d. a 16s. 4d.; white, 10s. a 11s.; Western canafour, 30s. a 33s.; Philadelphia, 33s. 6d. a 34s. 6d.; Baltimore, 34s. a 55s. 6d.; Ohio, 35s. a 36s. 6d.; extra Canadian, 57s.; white corn, 29s.; yellow and mixed, 28s. 6d. a 29s. The weather, continued very favorable for agricultural purposes, and the accounts of the growing crops were very satisfactory.

were very satisfactory.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARRET.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., Bigiand, Athay & Co., James McHenry, and others, report beef unchanged, with a limited business. Pork dull—Western prime mess, at retail, 75s. Bacon firm, at former rates; choice qualities 5d. a ls. higher. Hams, 56s a 58s. Lard—Hoiders demanding an advance of 2s. 6d.; sales at 56s. 9d. a 67s., and 67s. 6d. at auglion. Cheese dull and irrigular. Tallow firm and tending upward; North American, 47s. 6d. a 49s.

tending upward; North American, 47s. 6d. a 49s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Brokers' Circular says.—Rosin unchanged; morate business, at 4s. 3d. for common and 9s. 6d. a 1 for fine. Nothing done in tar and crude turpent spirits of turpentine unchanged; moderate business, 32s. Bark.—Sales of Philadelphia, at 10s. 9ds. Pot as—Sales 300 bbls, at 35s. 6d. a 36s.; pearls, 42s. a Linseed oil active at former rates; sperm oil, a small s at £110; acal and cod oils unchanged. Dyewoods firn previous quotations, business active. Tea dull, with a clining tendency. Sugars and coffee unchanged and quickless, the contraction of the contraction

MANCHESTER MARKET.

The advices from Manchester are favorable, ket was firm and tending upward.

HAVRE MARKETS.

The sales of cotton for the week ending July 1, inclusive, 8,500 bales. Stock on hand, 122,500. The Niagara's news had a favorable effect on the market, and prices were stiffer. New Orleans tree ordinaire 95f., closing steady. Breadstuffs active, but trregular. Provisions unchanged, business limited. Rice firm.

LIVERPOOL, July 5-Noon The markets this morning opened quiet, at the prices urrent on Friday. There is little appearance of muc business being done to day.

PASSENGERS PER NIAGARA.

Ledger Monday, July 14, remaining in the Philadelphia For New Fort: Houses. — W. S. Brer & Co., J. G. & Rober, Carter & Co., Coking & Suepherd, Ouris & Son rakin & Co. & Kusenn & Taylor, intended for Aissam Taylor, Maybow, Talbot & Co., Metoaif & Duacan, Peol am, Pennis & Co.

Hower, —Geo. H. Gray and Danforth, J. S. Levett & Co.

Estrimore — Hall & brother, Our Porto Rico Correspondence.
GUATAMA, (PORTO RICO,) July 1, 1856.
barful Rawages of the Cholera—Markets, &c.

ch regret to advise that the cholera, which h cearly disappeared in the island, has, within a short time since, again made its appearance at Humacao, on the and originally broken out; it has thus far been extrem had originally broken out; it has thus far been extremely virulent, and the mortality, particularly among the negroes on the estates, has been severe. Many other among the whites had also falles victims; last advice thence report thirty deaths daily. The opidemic has also appeared in Crab Is-band, attended with even greater fa taitly than is this island. Nearly all that could leave that island have done so, and all business is at a complete stand.

that island have done so, and all business is at a com-plete stand.

Strong fears are entersained that this scourge will now ravage the south side of the island, which has thus sar escaped. Should it reach this, Peace, or Mayaguez, and prove as fatal emong the negroes as in other districts already visited, the mischief caused will be immense, as scarcely an estate sur afforct to lose a hand here new, so small and inadequate to the wants of the country is the present force.

Imports of all descriptions abundant and dull; in ex-ports but little or nothing doing, crops being now nearly at an end.

The Annual Commencement of this institution is always an occasion of much interest to the Catholic portion of our community. It is eleven years since the first commencement was held, and the college has had many difficulties to contend against during that time, but through the energy of its faculty, and those who were placed in charge of it, it has achieved a success beyond that which its most sanguine friends anticipated. The number of pupils at present in the institution is over one

that which its most sanguine friends anticipated. The number of pupils at present in the institution is over one hundred and fifty, and among them are representatives from almost every State in the Union, from Mexico, Central America and the West Indies.

The eleventh annual commencement took place yesterday, and was attended by the largest audience we have ever seen assembled at any previous occasion of the kind. There were between two and three thousand persons present, of whom a large proportion were friends of the pupils. Among the clergy—of whom there were between fifty and sixty in attendance—were Archbishop Aughes, Bishop Mel aughlin, of Brooklyn, and Rov. Dr. Starrs, V. G. The exercises commenced at 12 o'clock, on the spacious and beautiful lawn in front of the college. A temporary tent was erected among a group of gigantic trees, which afforded a splendid shelter from the intense heat, and under this tent were gathered the faculty, the students, the visiting clergy and the audience. From the top of the tent were suspended wreaths of evergreens, and conspicuous among the decorations was "the starry flag of liberty." The professors and such of the pupils as participated in the exercises were seated upon a platform within view of the whole audience. At intervals some excellent music was performed by a band which had been engaged expressly for the occasion. The exercises commenced with an oration on Progress, by Mr. P. A. Hargous, Jr., of the graduating class. The object of the orator was to prove that the world has advanced not only materially, but intellectually, morally and towards the attainment of human liberty. There could not, he rightly argued, be true progress where there was no morality, goodness, or truth, and the possession of which, is the full realization of progress, where there was no morality, goodness, or truth, and the possession of which, is the full realization of progress. The whole subject was well considered and admirably put together, and the speaker achieved a success that any you

The oration was listened to throughout with much interest, and the orator himself received a fair share of the honors of the day.

The valedictory of the graduating class was delivered by Mr. Thomas A. O'Connor, of New York. It alluded in eloquent and touching language to the many pleasant associations they had formed during the term just finished, and closed with an appropriate farewell to the faculty and their dear alma mater, which they should ever regard with feelings of fillal affection.

An address was made by Professor O. A. Brownson to the graduates on the responsibilities of the new appeare of life upon which they had entered. The object of his address was to show that they could be good citizens and true Americans only in proportion as they were good Catholics. When he concluded, the Arabbishop followed with a few felicitous remarks, after which the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on the following students:—

students:—
Herry F. Smith, of Boston; Peter A. Hargous, of New York; Garret Byrne, of Middletown Point, N. J.; Thomas A. O'Connor, of New York, and James A. Rodrigue, of Fordbarn, N. Y.
The following gentlemen received the degree of Master Fordham, N. Y.

The following gentlemen received the degree of Master of Aris.—Edmund Barnard, Three Rivers, C. E.; Charles Prendergast, Savannah, Ga.; F. Plowden Morrogh, New York; Joseph Kerrigan, New York; Michael Kerrigan, New York; Higher Brennan, New York; Philip Keveny, Hogansburg, N. Y.
The honorary degree of L. L. D. was conforred on E. B.

O'Callaghan, M. D.

# and thus ended the eleventh annual comm St. John's College. Meeting of Lithographers.

PROTEST AGAINST PRESENT MODE OF CONTRACTING An adjourned meeeting of lithographers was held last evening at Tammany Hall, to take further action relative to protecting themselves against the system of awarding contracts by the government for lithographing to stationers and not to lithographers. Nearly all the employers and journeymen of the city connected with the craft were

ers and not to lithographers. Nearly all the employers and journeymen of the city connected with the craft were present.

The meeting organized by appointing Mr. Wm. Niclin Chairman, and selecting oil rer Duncan as Secretary.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting by stating what had thus far been done, after which speeches followed, in English, German and French, by various parties present. They all set forth the pecuniary loss to which some of their body were subjected by stationers getting government lithographing to do, instead of lithographers, and expressed a determination against such letting out of work by Congress.

Mr. Konsansox desired that Mr. McClennan give his experience in taking contracts from the government for lithographing.

Mr. McClennan rose in response to the solicitation. He stated that his experience had been limited in doing government lithographing, but he had had enough to satisfy him. The lact was, the could not make it pay, for it was no easy matter to get pay from government after the work was done. He disapproved utterly the giving out of lithographing by government to outsiders. This called for too many profits. His plan was to let the work be tairly bie for. In the present case, if he had his own way, the stationers in New York, who had the government of real benefit, it was necessary to get the co-operation of lithographiers in Boston, Philadelphia and Baitmore, and their refusal to work upon government lithographiers in Boston, Philadelphia and Baitmore, and their refusal to work upon government lithographiers in the cities named of the present movement of real benefit, it was necessary to get the co-operation of lithographers in the cities named of the present movement, and ask their co-operation.

Mr. Expressory and some luther remarks, when he moved that the suggestion make the hist motion into effect, with also the drawing up of a suitable memorial to send to Congress.

Mr. Through moved the rescinding of the motion passed at the last meeting directing that jour

## The Accessory Transit Company.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Accessory Transi Company was held yesterday, at I o'clock P. M., at No 26 % Broadway. The stockheiders present represented 37,000 shares of the company out of 60,000 shares, the total number issued. Samuel Yelverton was called to the chair. Upon taking the chair he gave a brief resume of the affairs of the company and its present position be-fore the courts. A discussion ensued, which ended in the adoption of the following resolutions:—

adoption of the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the stockholders of the Accessory Company of Nicaragun do hereby disapprove of any proceedings for the appointment of a receiver of the property of the company, and as such stockholders, we express our disasent from the application for the appointment of a receiver now pending in the superme Court, preferring that the affairs of the company shall continue under the present management, unless changed by the votes of a majority of the stockholders.

Resolved, That we, the stockholders of the Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, have the utmost confidence in the ability and energy of Cornelius Vanderbill, Esq., our President, and hereby tender ham our warmest thanks for defending our interests in the affairs of said company.

## United States District Court.

The Grand Jury rendered true bills of indictment in the ollowing cases.

The United States of Bragellio De Cunha Reiss, for fitng out the schooler Altiva, to be employed in the slave

The Control States or Antenio and Louis, alias Levis green to voluntarily serving on beard the slaver Aitiva. The United States of Charles Harnest, for an endeavor make a revolt on board the ship Ocean Rover.

### FREMONT MEETING.

at Enthusiasm-Speeches by Mr. Curtis, Wa lter Oakley, Esq., Judge Humple

Ohlo, and Others. There w. 's a grand rally of the Young Men's Frement and Dayton Cen. rai Union last night, at Stayvesant Institute.
On the outside of the building was hung a large republican banner, as 'd on the inside were numerous posters

and portraits of the republican candidates.

At the time appointed, the President, B. F. Masuraus, called the meeting the order, stating that the Young Men's Premout and Dayton Central Union was organized upon principle—that they ha do interest save in the election of a candidate for freedom. They were willing to let slavery remarks where it is, and r 2t out there. (Loud applause.) (A voice called out, "Thre e cheers for Fremont and Day ten!" which were given with a hearty good will by the C. Fremont should be elected the next election. He was bound to be elected—nothing

cuid prevent it. Men have be telected the next election. He was bout could prevent it. Men have be telected with whom the South could do as she liked, bully-has passed. We now ing them say way. But that time send such men as Sumner and the South could not be elected—nothing ing them say way. But that time send such men as Sumner and the same and the same

again called upon for a song, which was sung amid continued appliance.

Watere Orders, Esq., of Kansas, was next introduced to the andience by the President.

SPECE OF WATER ORDER, Esq., of Kansas, who have felt the oppression and tyranny of those acts and laws that he is to save us frem! The legislature, appointed by the "border rufflans," did their work well; they served their masters, disfranchising every free State man—i say every free State man—for it was so; they chose the indges of election and other officers, so as to have perfect and absolute control of the ballot box. The law (here the speaker read from a printed copy of the Kansas laws) says every inhabitant of the Ferritory should have a right to rote. Now, they meen by that word inhabitant, a person who has a claim; so say man from Missouri an have a claim and vote. I conversed with the man who wrete that law not long since, and he frankly confessed that they went over there into Kansas from Missouri in hundreds and thousands and voted, and their presence was considered the kind of voting there, and I never heard it questioned until got this side of the Mississippi, maless it was in some of Douglas's speeches. The free State men have no right to vote, nor can they challenge the illegal Southern voters, because the Judge being president was in some of Douglas's speeches. The free State men can vote in Kansas, it berefere, in the ballot box. Judge Pouglas kans, therefere, in the ballot box. Judge Pouglas kans it herefore, in the ballot box. Judge Pouglas kans it herefore, in the ballot box. Judge Pouglas kans it herefore to does not recognize the right to hold slaves in Kansas, it constituted a felou by the laws—is subject to a fine and imprisonment. They can be chained together its gang, with strong tron chains prescribed by law. They may threaten to subdue us, but they one laws chain to present laws? If a nawered certainly they were democrati

# The Slave Trade. Before Hon. Judge Betts. THE BRAMAN SLAVER.

JULY 15.—The United States on Josephi Petro de Cunha. This case was resumed this morning, when some witmony went to show the mode and manner in which the traman had been seized.

Mr. Benedict proceeded to open the case for the de-fence, and called De Castro (one of the parties charged)

# Placido De Castro, 21 years of age, born in Trinidad,

Piacido De Castro, 21 years of age, born in Trinidad, Cuba—I follow mercantile business; was on board the Braman when seized; I understand the Portuguese language; I did not tell defendant to throw anything overboard; I did not know that defendant was anything else but a passenger; may not be so, but I thought so; I had no connection with the vessel; I came to be on board through as invitation of Pe Costa, and defendant, whom I met at Machado's office; invitation was to go down to Sandy Hook and come back with De Costa; at the time of arrest, I, at the request of defendant, produced the passport; I maisted, at his request, that he was a passenger; I was seked several times, and that was always my answer; I have seen De Costa write (paper shown). De Costa gave it to me to give to you in case it should be needed.

Creas examination—I do not speak Portuguese, but understand it; I spoke Spanish to De Costa and defendant; met them at Machado's office, about an hour before the brig stilled have met defendant in Broadway, also in Machado's office; sever saw him in Havana; I have no idea where De Costa was going from here; I had a vague idea that he was the charterer of the vessel; I have done several things for De Costa since the scizure; it is many months since I was in employment; my father is Salvador De Castro; never heard of the brig Julia Moulton; I have been in no one's employ here; I was never in the employ of Aguirre & Galway; I got funds through them; I don't reemember giving names of parties en board; don't reemember giving name of the Costa as Henrice; was in the cabin of the vessel; I have here in no one's employ here; I don't reemember giving names of parties en board; don't remember giving names of the vessel; I don't ree embor interpreting between Edurphy's, to learn engineering; it was my idea; it did